

TENNEY DIVORCE CASE CONCLUDED

Attorneys End Argument and Submit Suit to Court.

BITTER EPIPHETES ARE FREELY USED

Reputation of Both Husband and Wife Assailed—George O. Tenney Called an Unnecessary Liar—Counsel Allowance to Be Argued Later.

After two days of brilliant battle of wits, the argument in the now famous Tenney divorce proceedings was concluded late yesterday afternoon, and the case submitted to Judge Grinnam, of the Chancery Court, together with a mass of depositions. A motion for an allowance to Mrs. Tenney's counsel was continued for argument at a later date.

The greater part of the day was taken up by L. O. Wendenburg, counsel for George O. Tenney, president of the Atlantic Bitulithic Company, who answered his wife's suit for separation and alimony with an application for absolute divorce. Mr. Wendenburg took up section by section the argument made by William L. Royall, attorney for Mrs. Emma S. Tenney, on the preceding day. The garment which Mr. Royall had fashioned, describing what-evil things are done to Mrs. Tenney and perjury and infidelity to her husband, was refashioned by Mr. Wendenburg, who pictured Mrs. Tenney as a woman who had fallen from her pedestal of purity and her injured husband as one who could now look only to the law for relief. For a closing statement, Mr. Royall described Tenney as an unnecessary and common liar, his son-in-law and chief witness as a gambler and drunkard, and his negro servant as a perjured brute.

Major Gordon Not Called.

Mr. Wendenburg resumed his argument yesterday morning when court opened, taking up the depositions which depicted Mrs. Tenney's relations with Major E. C. Gordon, and inquiring why Major Gordon had not himself been called upon to testify, asserting that Major Gordon had refused to descend to perjury, and that the divorce should be granted on the basis of the depositions. Mr. Wendenburg placed special emphasis on a trip Major Gordon made to Richmond in June, 1909, when he is said to have urged Mrs. Tenney to settle the case and avoid the publicity and scandal of divorce proceedings.

Mr. Wendenburg denied that Major Gordon's mind was deranged, but asserted that on this particular occasion he was drunk, and said that Mrs. Tenney had told him he was drunk, and that she would see him the next day. He returned the next day still drunk, according to counsel, and Mrs. Tenney again urged him to give an affidavit relieving her of any blame in connection with their relations. Mr. Wendenburg asserted that she urged him to "lie like a gentleman" and King Edward did, when examined as a co-defendant.

Advised to Commit Suicide.

According to Mr. Wendenburg, T. H. Bunch told Major Gordon that if he could not testify with his being tangled up by the lawyers, he might better disappear, and that subsequently Bunch wrote to Major Gordon to "disappear or commit suicide." Mrs. Tenney denied that Bunch had written any such letter with her knowledge or consent.

"They tell us that the major is an imbecile," said Mr. Wendenburg, "that his reason has been unseated by these charges. Can anything be more disgraceful than for a refined woman to advise the self-same imbecile to commit suicide?"

He discussed at some length an alleged scene at Spartanburg, when Major Gordon was a guest at the house, taking Mrs. Tenney's statement that he had become ill from chipped teeth instead of whiskey, and that she fainted in the hallway.

Mr. Wendenburg went on to say that Major Gordon had an amazing knack of turning up wherever the Tenneys lived—at Decatur, Chattanooga, in New York, on Penn cars, in Spartanburg, and in Richmond. Coincidences, he asserted, would not be met except to explain these meetings, most of which were when George O. Tenney was away from home.

Mr. Wendenburg resumed after the dinner recess, taking up the depositions which related to John Goodenough Tyler, formerly manager of the Gaiety Theatre in this city, and now of Baltimore. Counsel then took up statements to show that George O. Tenney, becoming alarmed at his wife's continued stay in Atlanta, employed a detective to find what she was doing. A report from this detective was mailed to him at Spartanburg, was opened by Miss Tenney, and sent by her to her mother with a letter stating that "whatever happens you can trust me to help you."

Outrageous, Says Wendenburg.

"It was outrageous," shouted Mr. Wendenburg, "another should use a fifteen-year-old girl to spy on her father's movements. It shows Mrs. Tenney to be at neither for wifehood nor motherhood, who was even from it woman in Danville and of a compromising character, was charged."

Some of the arguments for Mrs. Tenney's side Mr. Wendenburg characterized as "miraculous tales, thinner than water," and emphasis was placed on evidence intended to show that except in the matter of the divorce, Mr. Tenney had always been a kind and considerate father, anxious for his daughter's welfare. The effort of Mrs. Tenney to make capital out of a letter said to be from a woman in Danville and of a compromising character, was charged.

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NO LONGER DOUBT AS TO TAFT'S PLAN

His Intentions Toward Mexico and World Are Peaceful.

TROOPS ARE USED AS PRECAUTION

Felt Bound to Act on Reports and Place Forces Along Border, so That Any Emergency Might Be Met—Would Not Act Without Consent of Congress.

Washington, March 21.—The so-called Mexican situation cleared considerably here to-day. The attitude of the United States government has been made plain, and there need no longer be any doubt, it was stated by administration officials to-day, as to what policy the President has in view.

Mr. Taft has announced that he will do everything possible to maintain the friendly relations that so long have existed between this country and Mexico. Any rupture of these relations must come as the result of some overt act on Mexican soil. The United States has no desire to interfere in internal affairs of the Southern republic, and President Taft will not recommend any such interference to Congress unless the circumstances become such as to permit no other possible course.

Why Troops Were Sent.

The American troops were sent to Texas and prepared for any emergency on the strength of reports which indicated that conditions in Mexico were approaching such a stage as at any time might threaten American lives and property in that country.

These reports were of such a nature that President Taft felt he could not fail to heed them. He acted quickly and hoped that by acting quickly the threat of danger would be stayed. He believes that to a large extent this has been accomplished. He believes that the presence of the army in Texas, within striking distance of the Mexican border, has had a sobering influence, and that Americans and American property will be respected.

So long as Americans engaged in lawful pursuits are not molested and so long as American property rights are protected, Mexico need not be alarmed by the reports of an American invasion, which have been spread in various quarters by irresponsible persons.

There will be no move toward the Mexican border unless outrages so flagrant as to call for the presence of a protecting force occur. Even in the event of such an outbreak, President Taft would not think of acting without the consent of Congress.

The President felt that it was his duty as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to prepare for an emergency, so that if Congress should be called upon to act its orders could be carried out with the greatest possible speed.

Depends on Developments.

How long the troops will remain in Texas will depend entirely upon developments in Mexico. The United States government has determined to give President Diaz every possible chance to restore order in his republic.

The President said that this government shall fulfill its national obligations in stopping the smuggling of arms and ammunition across the border, when it is known that they are to be used for purposes of lawlessness. The presence of many additional troops and the movement of the recent army movements. Having carried out its obligations, in this respect, the United States would feel free to act further if necessary might arise.

President Taft is hopeful that so long as there is a possibility of danger, he will keep an adequate force near at hand.

Mexico has made no protest against the presence of troops in Texas. Such a protest would be regarded as undiplomatic inasmuch as the troops are on American soil and must remain on American soil until Congress shall otherwise direct.

President Taft repeatedly has assured the Mexican ambassador, Mr. de la Huerta, that the United States government need feel no alarm over the movement of troops. He has sent the same assurances to Mexico City. These assurances are in line with the policy of the administration to maintain the friendliest of relations so long as such relations are possible.

At Least Four Months.

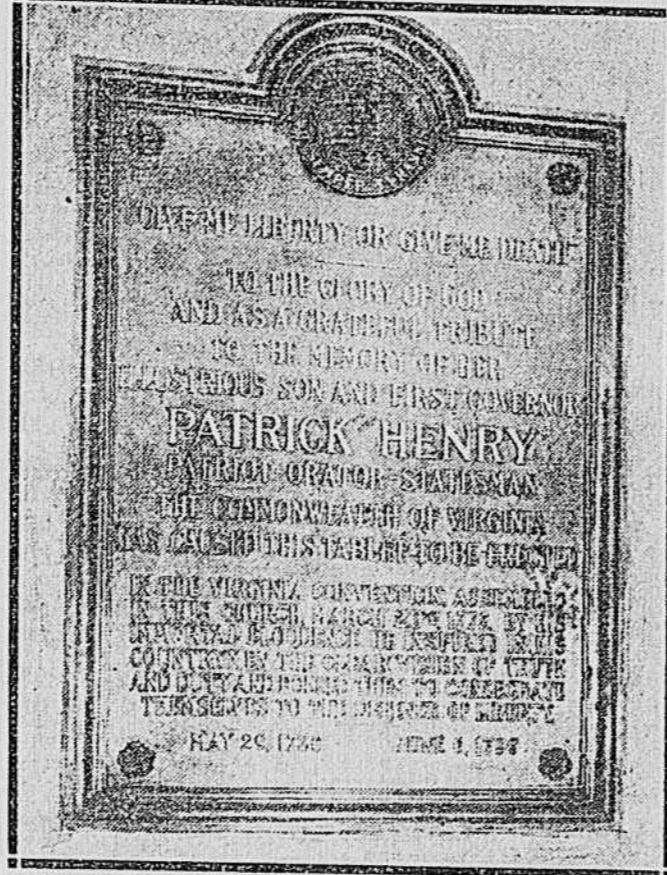
There is every reason to believe tonight that the troops will remain in Texas for at least four months. Meanwhile they will not be idle. The mobilization of the army will be taken advantage of to impart valuable training to the officers and men of the militia organizations of the State. The militia organizations who will be sent to Texas from time to time during the manoeuvres.

In a way the coming of the troops to Texas will give to the army the same valuable instruction and experience that came to the navy as a result of the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world. It was regarded by the administration circles to-day that the sailing of the fleet was regarded in some quarters as a threat of war, but it proved to be a mission of peace.

President Taft hopes that the sending of the army to Texas will prove to have been a peace movement. He declared to several callers at the White House to-day that he ought to be the last person in the world to be suspected of jingoism—that nothing was further from his mind. Political considerations, the President declared, had not entered into the operations from any possible angle. Mr. Taft is fully aware that an attack is to be made upon him in Congress by some

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Patrick Henry, His Descendant, and Scene of His Famous Speech



VIRGINIA HONORS MEMORY OF HER FIRST GOVERNOR

Tablet Erected to Patrick Henry to Be Unveiled To-Day.

PUBLIC SERVICES ARE RECALLED

Distinguished Speakers Will Pay Tribute to Man Whose Career Was Given to His Commonwealth—Miss Susie Dabney to Unveil Tablet.

INSCRIPTION ON HENRY TABLET

"Give me liberty or give me death." To the glory of God and as a grateful tribute to the memory of her illustrious son and first Governor, Patrick Henry, patriot, orator, statesman, the Commonwealth of Virginia has caused this tablet to be erected.

In the Virginia Convention assembled in the city of Richmond, March 22, 1775, by his immortal eloquence he inspired in his countrymen the clear vision of truth and duty, and roused them to conserve themselves to the defense of liberty.

May 29, 1736—June 6, 1799.

A tablet bearing the foregoing inscription will be unveiled this morning in St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, the exercises beginning at 11 o'clock. In this way does Virginia pay tardy acknowledgment to the memory and for the services of one of her most distinguished sons.

The tablet, which is being placed on the walls of the historic edifice, where the orator of Revolut onary days made his most famous speech, just at the Henry pew. It is of bronze, and bears at the top, just above the inscription, the seal of Virginia.

A detailed and concise discourse of citizens of this city and State will be present, upon invitation from the committee in charge. All the members of the General Assembly and of the City Council of Richmond have been invited, and seats have been reserved for the guests of the occasion.

Program of Occasion.

Religious services will be conducted by Rev. R. A. Goodwin, rector of St. John's. He will then turn the meeting over to Governor William Hodges Mann, who will preside, using as a text the words of the orator, "Give me liberty or give me death." He will introduce Alden Bell, member of the House of Delegates from Culpeper county, who will formally present the tablet from the State to the vestry of the church. The unveiling will be by Miss Susie Hill Dabney, of Lynchburg, a descendant of the statesman whose memory is honored. The Henry pew will be occupied by four of these descendants.

Addresses will then be delivered by Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Elyton, by Senator Claude A. Swanson, by Representative John P. Patterson, by Mayor D. C. Richardson. The tablet will be received on behalf of the vestry and congregation of St. John's, by Rev. R. A. Goodwin. Music by the choir will be a feature of the exercises.

His Services to Virginia.

The bell, which summoned to their seats the members of the revolutionary Convention of Virginia, meeting in St. John's Church, March 22, 1775, for many years has hung mute. But it rang clearly on the morning of March morning, now nearly a century and a half old, when Patrick Henry, of Studley, Hanover county, in the discussion of the advisability of military preparations, took the floor and moved: "That this colony be immediately put into a posture of defense, and a committee be formed to prepare a plan for the arming, equipping and disciplining such a number of men as may be sufficient for that purpose."

There was strong opposition to Mr. Henry's motion. Jefferson said of Patrick Henry years afterwards that "he must be allowed to be our leader in the measures of the Revolution in Virginia, and that respect more is due to him than to any person. He left all of us far behind."

Famous Quotation.

The impassioned oratory which supported his motion has been so often quoted and so well remembered that to-day, almost the first thing told a visitor to historic St. John's Church is that within a pew, called by the orator's name, Henry stood and made the great oration ending with the cry, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

On June 6, 1799, Patrick Henry, after having borne his full part in the convention that declared the Bill of Rights and framed the Constitution of the State, his term of office was a period of vast and decided extent in the struggle for national independence.

The autumn of 1775 brought news of the brilliant success of the expedition under George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, which had been sent out by Henry's sagacious statesmanship early in the year. During Mr. Henry's period of governorship, he was married on October 9, 1777, to Dorothea Dandridge, a granddaughter of one of the royal Governors of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood.

Elected Second Time.

Patrick Henry entered upon his second period as Governor of Virginia in 1781. He was member of a convention which had for its object the revision of the Federal Constitution and met in May of 1787, and was a party leader until after the ratification

STORM OF SHELLS SHATTERS TEXAS

Old Battleship Sent to Bottom by Guns of New Hampshire.

SPECTACULAR SHOOTING

More Than One-Third of Shots, at Many Miles Range, Go True.

On board the Torpedo Boat Slinger, Lower Chesapeake Bay, March 21.—Shattered by a veritable storm of shell, the old battleship Texas rests to-night on the mud of Tangier Sound. The veteran of the United States navy sank in the spectacular marksmanship of her newer sister, the torpedo boat Slinger, in her port side and two jagged wounds in her forward armor, where shells passed completely through her, showed how she succumbed. Part of her fighting masts were shot away, and her deck was a cluster of debris.

The broadsides, delivered by the battleship New Hampshire at a varying distance of from six to seven and one-half miles, were considered remarkable by ordnance officers. More than one-third of all the shots were said to have gone true, although nothing official was given out. No one was permitted to approach the hulk, although the Secretary of the Navy, Meyer, on the Dolphin, made several trips during pauses in the firing.

Ideal Weather.

Ideal weather greeted the fleet this morning. Half-hour after the sun had risen the first shot was fired. This was followed by another, both merely to determine the range.

Then began a beautiful exhibition of marksmanship. A salvo directed to the stern of the San Marcos raised huge columns of water leaving her unscathed. Then, to show the control of the great twelve and eight-inch cannon, another hail of shells was dropped immediately in front of the ship. This was intentional. The broadsides began in earnest. All of the broadsides were directed against the San Marcos, while the torpedo boat vessel was steaming back and forth along a line at approximately a ten-knot speed.

After the seventh broadside the erstwhile Texas was plainly in distress. The two naval turrets nearby raced to her. The shells presumably had set the vessel afire, for those who ran over the side and the engines were set to work pumping.

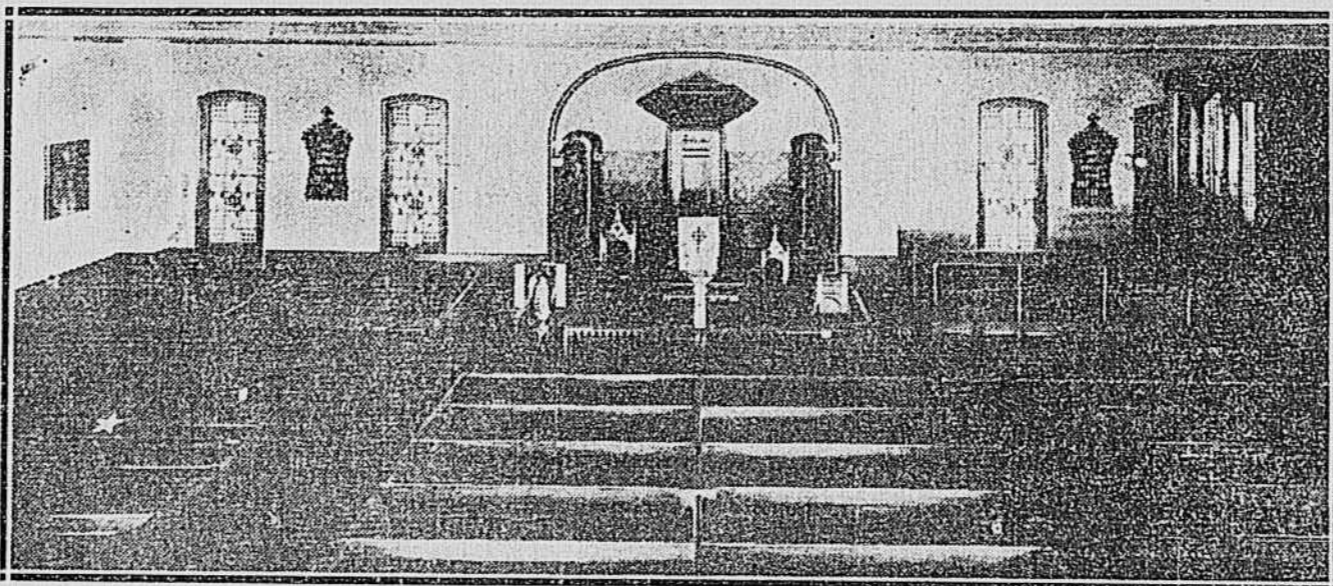
And she was quickly extinguished. Twice afterwards shells struck the hulk afire. The nineteenth broadside, practically gave the old warrior her finishing blow. The shots poured so thick that it was impossible to determine how many of the eight-inch shells were true. A crashing of steel struck the vessel. A crashing of steel struck the vessel. A crashing of steel struck the vessel. A crashing of steel struck the vessel.

Upon the conclusion of the examination by the expert observers a report was made by the commanding officer, Admiral Schroeder, in command of the fleet hovering around the test grounds. He stated that the results of the firing were such as to show the effect of the shell fire on the armor, and that the results were such as to show the effect of the shell fire on the armor, and that the results were such as to show the effect of the shell fire on the armor.

GETS NEW TRIAL

Court of Appeals Grants Lumsden Another Trial.

Albany, N. Y., March 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a new trial in the case of John C. Lumsden, of North Carolina, convicted of killing Harry B. Skidam, a broker, in New York City on December 19, 1908. Lumsden was found guilty of manslaughter, first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for not less than sixteen years nor more than nineteen years and six months. Skidam was shot during a quarrel, and Lumsden pleaded self-defense. The court's decision was based on an error of the trial judge in charging the jury at the request of the assistant district attorney.



DENTISTS' CASES MAY BE SETTLED

Men Charged With Obtaining Fraudulent License May Plead Guilty.

SUBMIT TO HEAVY FINE

Understanding Is That Case Will Be Disposed of This Morning.

Settlement of the cases against Dr. G. H. Greear, of Olive Hill, Ky., and Dr. James Pat Speer, of Lebanon, Va., both dentists, who are under indictment for fraudulently obtaining a license to practice dentistry in this State, may be reached to-day. It was understood last night that some sort of compromise, whereby under another statute the two dentists may plead guilty to the indictment and pay a fine, had been reached between the lawyers on both sides.

Dr. Greear arrived in Richmond Monday morning, and is the guest of a friend. Dr. Speer is expected to arrive this morning from the West. Dr. Greear was seen last night, but he had little to say beyond stating that he represented the State Board of Dental Examiners and his own and Dr. Speer's lawyers and those representing the Commonwealth would probably hold a conference some time to-day and decide how the case should be conducted.

To Forfeit License.

It is understood that, under a tentative agreement, the dentists will have to pay each a fine of \$500, and that Dr. Speer must forfeit his license.

The case excited much attention when the facts were first published, and the examining board held several meetings to decide upon what action to pursue. It was the first time that such a case had been brought before the attention of the board, though the obtaining of licenses by fraudulent means in other States has been very frequent, and in some States the photographic method of identification has been adopted.

It is probable that the same method will be followed in Virginia.

The dentists are out on \$1,000 bail each. Dr. Greear, who is now practicing at Olive Hill, said last night that he would remain in Richmond until the case had terminated.

It was upon information accidentally picked up in a train that the two dentists were secretly indicted by a grand jury on December 3 last, and grand juries were immediately sent to Lebanon and to Olive Hill, asking that such a case had been brought before the attention of the board, though the obtaining of licenses by fraudulent means in other States has been very frequent, and in some States the photographic method of identification has been adopted.

Both sides assented, and the bond was at once adjusted.

By this time the crowd in the street had grown to several thousands, and was quickly driven away. To clear the street it was necessary to call out police reserves.

Washington went back to the Hotel Manhattan, and it is understood that he expects to remain in the city several days. Prominent men continued to interest themselves in Washington's behalf to-day. Among those in court were James H. Pitts, president of the City National Bank, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; W. J. Schleffelin, president of the Armstrong Association, which assists negro students in Hampton Institute, and Jacob Mack, chairman of the Society for the Betterment of the Condition of Negroes of New York City.

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POLICE RESERVES FOUND NECESSARY

Thousands Try to Get Into Courtroom to See Booker T. Washington.

CHARGE IS REDUCED

Negro Educator's Assailant Will Be Tried for Simple Assault.

New York, March 21.—Through an agreement of counsel for both sides, the charge of felonious assault made by Booker T. Washington against Albert Ulrich, a carpenter, growing out of an attack upon the negro educator on Sunday night, was reduced to one of simple assault to-day, and instead of the case going to the grand jury as a felony, Ulrich waived examination and was held to the Court of Special Sessions on the minor charge, with bail reduced from \$1,500 to \$500.

William J. Gibson, counsel for Ulrich, said that the agreement had been reached at the Hotel Manhattan last night, when he was called in conference with attorneys and friends of Washington.

Interest to-day centered in the appearance of Washington in Police Court. His head still was swathed in bandages, and he arrived in a taxicab, accompanied by former Governor Pinckney, of Louisiana. The West Side Police Court was jammed, and the crowd, in which negroes predominated about two to one, ran into the street.

Presiding Magistrate Cornell, who sat with Magistrate McAdoo, who charged the case and examined Washington and other witnesses in private chambers, so that the clerk could draw up the modified charge. When Ulrich, who had been in conference with the other witnesses and with Washington, was called to the stand, his lawyer announced that the defendant would waive examination.

"Will \$500 be all right?" asked the magistrate.

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WOMEN WILL TAKE A HAND

Hannowell, Kan., March 21.—Because they believe the men are running the city as a "wide open" border town, the women of Hannowell have decided to take a hand in the city government. At a caucus of women held to-day Mayor J. E. Wilson was nominated for Mayor and Mrs. G. A. Osborn for police magistrate.

CUMMINS CAUGHT IN JURY DRAGNET

Head of Carnegie Trust Company Charged With Theft of \$335,000.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Mixed Up in Skyrocket Financing of Embezzler Joseph G. Robin.

New York, March 21.—Out of the tangle of financial transactions which were first made known by the collapse of Jos. G. Robin's chain of banks ruined by skyrocket financing, the grand jury to-day drew the indictment of William J. Cummins, directing head of the Carnegie Trust Company, for the alleged larceny of \$335,000 from the institution a year ago.

Arraigned in court late this afternoon, Cummins pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea. Bail was fixed at \$50,000, and furnished promptly.

Cummins is a Tennessee man, who came to New York only a few years ago, highly recommended as a successful promoter. He gained control of the Carnegie Trust Company, and through his solicitation, it is alleged, large city deposits were obtained for the institution shortly after the date of his alleged larceny.

Specifically, he is charged in three indictments with larceny in the first degree of these sums: \$120,000, \$75,000 and \$140,000 on April 21, 22, 23, 1910, respectively. It is alleged that these sums were borrowed by the Carnegie Trust Company in a new transaction shortly after the date of his alleged larceny.

Others to Follow.

Robin was a witness before the grand jury which returned the indictments. District Attorney Whitman has made it plain also that he expects other indictments to follow.

The transactions involved in the charges against Cummins were made, it is alleged, in an explanatory statement, issued to-night by the district attorney, when Cummins feared that the stock of the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank, which was held for collateral for certain loans, would be sold in the open market. To avert this sale, lost it affect other institutions in which he was interested, it is alleged that Cummins desired to buy off this collateral, and therefore made arrangements to borrow money from the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the then Van Norden Trust Company.

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